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ET. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

The principal occupation of the Kenlaws to prevent fair elections.

The army of the unemployed which comes with Democratic legislation is vastly more burdensome than a small regular army. The next Legislature will be called upon

to reform some flagrant abuses in the administration of county offices which are be-

Indianapolis is always beautiful, but in full dress she is particularly so. This week she will be hostess at a great function, to which everybody is invited.

"Mother Jones," of the anthracite coa district, seems to be more of a statesman and leader than Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee.

The Republican party has never taken from a man once a citizen the right to vote, but Mr. Bryan approves the disfranchising of tens of thousands of colored citizens.

In four years the United States, from a position of inferiority, has reached one o leadership in the commerce and finances o Shall that advantage be sur-

chill over the country's prosperity, what would the substance do?" asks the independent Philadelphia Ledger. The question is a pertinent one.

"If the shadow of Bryanism throws

There is one phase of the race question that does not disturb Mr. Bryan at all. He does not lose any sleep over the disfranchisement of colored voters in nearly all of the Southern States.

In his speech in this city Mr. Bryan declared that those who credited him with encouraging Aguinaldo to hold out and continue the murder of American soldiers did him "too much honor."

Every word that Mr. Bryan has uttered in favor of hauling down the flag and withdrawing from the Philippines applies equally to Hawaii, but he does not come out boldly and make the application.

As evidence of Mr. Bryan's alleged popularity in Indiana Democratic papers mention that he has had large meetings in Republican strongholds, and nowhere has be been insulted or interrupted. Of course not. That is not the Republican way.

It was not necessary that all of the co respondents representing both parties hould indignantly denounce the report George Fred Williams to the effect tha Roosevelt was intoxicated during his trip in Colorado. Williams is not ex pected to tell the truth.

While the Journal has no idea that Mr. McKinley will carry any Southern State, It believes he will receive a larger white vote in all those States than any previous Republican candidate has received. The disfranchisement of the colored people eliminates them from the question.

During the week visitors to the city will many persons on the streets a button inscribed: "I live here-The wearers are Indianapolis and the button pledges them to questions and give information t all seeking it. Many others will do the same, but the button is an invitation to strangers to be inquisitive.

If there is a sane man in the United States who believes Mr. Bryan's statement that "the Republicans want to build a fort near every large city and have the army there to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation" he should vote for Mr. Bryan for President. ean be too bad for a man who is fool enough to believe such a statement

Mr. Debs argues that the introof labor-saving machinery has rimental to the interests of workwas in the days of universal when every man owned his shows that he has read history to yery little purpose and has scarcely scratched the surface of the great social and economic problems he attempts to deal

from General Fitzhugh Lee, now in Cuba. in an official report: "Satisfactory results have been obtained in my com-

the drinking habit, and also keeps them in camp, when otherwise they would be running out to the nearest grog shop, where only the worst liquors are served.'

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Bryan

and his party managers really believe he will carry this State and enough more to elect him. They would hardly make as large claims and confident predictions if they did not expect to win, for while bold experienced politicians know they do not influence the result. Mr. Bryan would not be making the arduous personal canvass that he is making if he did not hope to be elected, and he has more than once expressed his belief that he will be. The fact that after coming here twice, first to deliver his notification speech and then to address the national Democratic clubs, he has he hopes to carry Indiana. This being the case it is worth while to inquire on what the hope is based. Confining the inquiry to this State and admitting that the Bryanites are honest in their expectations, the Journal thinks it can fairly state the grounds on which their hopes are based.

First, they think Mr. Bryan is more popular than he was four years ago. Popularity is a somewhat vague term. If it means, in this case, that Mr. Bryan is better known than he was four years ago, that his tri-party leadership is more distinctly recognized and his personal following more devoted and enthusiastic, then it is true that he is more popular. That he has strengthened and riveted his hold on his admirers is undoubtedly true. But if it means that he has a larger percentage of supporters or is relatively stronger than he was in 1896 it is not susceptible of proof and there is no reason to believe it. The total vote of Indiana in 1896 was 637,119, divided as follows: For McKinley, 323,754; for Bryan, 305,573; for Palmer, 2,145; for Levertucky Legislature in recent years has been | ing, Prohibition, 3,056; for Bentley, Prohibi- | place of honor to the American Indian. The tion, 2,267; for Matchett, Labor, 324. The total vote this year will be considerably arger, and while there may not be as many scattering votes there is no reason to believe that Mr. Bryan's popularity has increased to an extent that will bring him a larger percentage of the total vote than he had four years ago. The Journal has reason to believe that the

Popocrat managers are expecting to make

material gains in three quarters, viz.: Among the Gold Democrats of 1896, among the workingmen and among the farmers. Every one of these hopes is groundless. They are claiming that 90 per cent. of the Gold Democrats of 1896 will vote for Bryan this year. There is much better reason for believing that 90 per cent. of them will vote against him, and that they will be reinforced by many more. Of the 2,145 votes cast for Palmer in this State in 1896 fully 90 per cent. will be cast for McKinley straight this year. As for the workingmen and wage-earners, they are very nearly as solid for McKinley this year as they were in 1896. Then times were hard, thousands of men were out of employment, and they voted for a change. Now times are good, comparatively few men are out of employment, and they do not want a change. The Bryan managers claim that thousands of workingmen who are ostensibly for Mc-Kinley are really for Bryan, and will so vote-that they are masquerading as Mc-Kinley men through fear of their employers. This is nonsense. There is no coercion in this State nor any danger of it. There is no reason why workingmen should conceal their real sentiments or masquerade in the interest of any person. To say that they are doing so is a reflection on their honesty. There is not a corporation nor an employer in Indiana that has ever tried to coerce the votes of workingmen or that would dare to do so. The workingmen who are enrolled as Republicans or who are marching in Republican processions are Republicans in reality. They are for prosperity and a full dinner pail in preference to hard times and souphouses. There is every reason to believe that the Republican majorities in the gas belt counties and in all the manufacturing centers of the State will be larger this year than they were

Of all the hopes the Bryanites are entertaining perhaps the most unfounded is that which counts on a large gain among the farmers. These greatly outnumber any other single class of voters in the State, and a very little drift among them either way is enough to turn the political scale. Now there is every indication that the drift among the farmers is in favor of the Republicans. They are getting their full share of the general prosperity, and most of them are in favor of continuing the administration under which it has come about. Republican speakers say they never had as large or attentive meetings among farmers as they have this year. Governor Mount, who is the most competent judge on this point in the State, says the Republican vote among the farmers will be larger

this year than ever before. Thus it appears there is no foundation for any of the hopes the Bryanites are entertaining of carrying the State. They are living in a fool's paradise of false hope Mr. Bryan himself comes in contact only with his own followers, and moving in Bryan atmosphere he thinks everything is coming his way. He will be worse beaten in this State and in the country at large than he was in 1896.

BRYAN'S ADVISERS. One of the good points in the recent speech of Hon. James H. Eckels is what he said in regard to Mr. Bryan and his immediate followers living by politics. Mr.

Who to-day are employing the thousands upon thousands of men in mine and mill. n furnace and factory, upon the railroads and the waters, in store and office? Are they the Bryans or the Tillmans, the Altgelds or the Weavers, the Townes or the Crokers? I Republicans for nominating a prince for call your attention to the fact that these men and all their associates who write the platforms, map out the policies and control the action of the Democratic party as to-day that party reveals itself, are men who know no calling but politics and conribute nothing to the support of their fellows beyond the emoluments of such politi-

cal offices as they may by chance secure. They have no interest in the great in dustries of the country. If they are in office they are in prosperity, even if every factory in the country be closed and millions of work people involved in distress Out of office they are howling calamity when all the great industries of the coun try are in active operation. Even such men as General Schurz and Bourke Cock-

Altgelds and the Tillmans, being mere place-seekers, are not sound advisers. He

quipped, either in word or deed, to so well counsel with labor as are those who are in the daily life of business undertakings. I fortunate. assert with still greater emphasis that any party which by wedding itself to unsounand destructive doctrines has so completely diminated all employers of labor from its councils, and made impossible their support of its candidates, is not to be trusted with the power to legislate for either labor or capital. Its influence would be injurious to the interests of both; its acts destructive claims sometimes encourage the faithful to that financial fabric the maintenance of the integrity of which is essential to the well-being of all.

There are thousands of mechanics and laboring men in the gas belt to-day who yet remember the hard times that came to them late in 1893 and continued until 1897. They understand that the modification of the tariff by the Gorman law caused the loss of employment and wages. Now Mr. given two days to canvassing the State, Bryan goes to these men and tells them making twenty-five speeches, shows that I that he will, if he is elected, take away all the duties upon products which are made by a combination of manufacturers. While there is no combination which can control the output or the prices of their goods, there are many that can compete with all comers because of the duty imposed upon competing goods from other countries. To take the duties from the goods of all such combinations will take them from competitors who are independent producers. A part of the glass factories of Indiana are in the combination and a part are not, but Mr. Bryan would treat all alike. He seems to regard all manufacturing corporations as foes to be fought. Take the duty from tin plates and t is probable that half the mills in the country would be closed and the wages in the others reduced. Yet Mr. Bryan told the tin-plate workers that he favored taking the duties from all articles made by combinations, which includes all the product of tin-plate factories.

Managers of the Buffalo exposition, to be held next summer, are preparing to give a inal inhabitants of the new world will be illustrated in various ways. The building devoted to archaeology and ethnology will be filled with relics of the red men from the time of Columbus to the present day, together with those of the prehistoric time of the Aztecs. Mexican museums will contribute liberally to the display, and public and private collections in the United States will be drawn on liberally. Of historic interest will be a miniature representation of the Niagara frontier, showing the sites of some sixty villages of the Six Nations when they were most flourishing. Mounds will be shown to illustrate the work of the Mound Builders, and an Indian congress in the midway, which now seems to be a permanent department of all expositions, will add to the general gayety. It is right and proper that this attention should be paid to the Indian. Until recently he has been regarded chiefly as a cumberer of the ground-ground that white people covetedand that idea is not yet entirely obsolete; but historians, archaeologists and even literary workers are finding in him a new source of interest in their respective lines. Having occupied his land and set him to one side, it is only just that he should be given sentimental recognition in the region which was once his fairest possession.

That was an interesting revelation which C. E. Newlin, the representative of th New Voice, edited by the Prohibition candidate for President, made to the Elkhart Truth, to the effect that the avowed purpose of the Prohibition leaders "is to disrupt and destroy the Republican organization." This spokesman for the New Voice and its candidate editor made a further declaration to the Truth that "the Prohibition party was not a temperance organization, but was political from start to teen was only one of its methods of striklican party these leaders are after, and they have been after it in every presidenfice of Albert V. Hodgin, 904 Stevenson building, declared that "the average Spanthe old soldier of the Union army, as far the Prohibition party will win converts from Republican ranks.

The difference between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Debs is that the former would abolish | become extinct. and prohibit all corporations, while the latter would make them unlimited under government ownership. Bryan says, "I would wipe out all trusts," by which he means all combinations of capital for business purposes. Debs says: "I would not lay the weight of my finger to prevent the development of trusts until there is a trust of trusts," meaning government ownership of all. It would be hard to say which is the worse enemy of individual liberty and personal rights.

"The Republican party does not have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence. That immortal instrument remained unexecuted until the people, under the lead of the Republican party, in the awful clash of battle turned its promise into fulfillment. It wrote into the Constitution the amendments guaranteeing political equality, and it has never broken them or counseled others to break them. It will not be guided by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States." -President McKinley.

The Republican and Democratic parties in Hawaii have both held conventions and nominated candidates for delegate to Congress, the former nominating Samuel Parker, who was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, and the latter Prince David Kawananakao, who was a delegate to the Kansas City convention. If the nominations were reversed what a fine argument Mr. Bryan would have against the Congress. It would be just about his size.

This is not the only country that has profited by the formal adoption of the gold standard. Russia adopted the gold standard in 1896, and put it into force completely in 1897, since when foreign capital has oured into the country for industrial development at such a rate that stock companies have been organized within five years with a combined capital of more than \$600,000,000, or more than within the entire ninety years before.

Hon. John Barrett, Mr. Cleveland's minpines, and the friend of General Lawton soldiers who are more or less inclined to clares that such men as the Bryans, the and the recipient of one of the last letters

written by that distinguished soldier, innounced to speak in Tipton, North Judson, Marion, and other places this week. I assert that these men are not as well The people in the localities to which he has been assigned may consider themselves

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Study in Proportion. "James, what is this 16 to 1, anyway?" "Oh, Maria, read the newspapers, or coun he McKinley and Bryan portraits around

now the System Works.

Jones-You Republicans don't talk much about Smith-No; you Democrats talk about them, while we Republicans are regulating them.

Getting Back at Him. Bryanite-Look at the money taken in hese great, greedy combinations of capital. Republican-Fiddlesticks! Look at the money paid out by these great, greedy combinations of

Pioneer Life Illustrated.

"Pa, what does our seal of Indiana mean?" "Oh, Jimmy, it means that when man has nade firewood out of that tree he's got to get to work and make his wife a nice all-wool rug out of that buffalo."

Political Jocosity.

"Do you expect a big crowd when Roosevelt is "Big crowd? Say, we are going to have that crowd you expected and didn't get at your Hearst rally last week."

Trumping Up Evidence.

"It worries me to have Tecumseh's nam rought to the front just now." "What's the matter with Tecumseh?" "Why, you see if the Braynites don't go to work and try to prove that he was a greenback

BRYAN'S SPEECH IN THIS CITY.

Vigorous Criticism of His Remarks by a Democratic Paper.

Mr. Bryan's statement that "forts are being built near every large city to use the received from them in one consignment, army to suppress by force the discontent all new publications, shows a wide range of labor" is not only untrue, but it is knavish and incendiary to the extreme. Troops in modern times in miscalled labor troubles. President Cleveland used them at Chicago against violators of the United States law. His action was unanimously sustained by the United States Supreme Court. President McKinley sent troops to Idaho on the request of the Bryan Populist Governor of that State, Mr. Steunenberg, to put down and to keep down mobs who were there at work at murder, arson, mayhem, robbery and terrorism. They are kept there still, because the Governor, limself a Bryan man, says they cannot be spared, the militia of the State being still n the Philippines.

This most vaunted extract from Bryan's peech on Thursday should stamp him in every mind as a man who, if he is honest, s crazy, and who, if he is not crazy, is willing to arouse all the lawlessness and savagery and anarchy of the land on his behalf to make him the President of a sane people. Nothing that should be so destructive to a candidate's chances has ever before been said by any man running for office in this country.

Other specimen extracts could be given at length, but can as well be shown by touches. Some who reverently see the ordering of Providence, in His overruling of the actions of nations and of the wrath of men, the remainder whereof He restrains, have said that there may be a divine purpose in this Republic's undesired precipitation into the Philippine problem. Others have seen that the Filipino rebellion is prolonged because befriended by Bryanism. Mr. Bryan's reply to these wholly distinct propositions is: "It is a great come-down from God to me." This is the first time, we believe, Mr. Bryan ever put the Almighty first and himself second the discourses in which he delights to couple both. His progress from that to ikening Aguinaldo to Washington, and President McKinley to George III, was infamously easy. We can well let such comparisons make their own effect upon the manhood, the reason and the decency of the American people. They have illserved every cause for which they have

been employed and they are ill-serving this There may be lower depths to which demagogue can drop, but the lowest to date was reached by Mr. Bryan on Thursday when he said: "When a King dies a Republican President sends a message of condo lence, but when two republics expire no Republican sheds a tear." As for the Boer epublics, ours is the only government on earth that tendered its friendly offices for preservation, though in vain. That fact, however, is minor compared with the pening proposition. Had Mr. Bryan been President of the United States all the decencles of the presidency and all its usages from Washington to McKinley would have required him to send a message of sympathy to the King of Italy on the murder of his father by an Anarchist who went from the United States to kill him and who did so. We presume no sentiment, however silly or however infernal, would fail of applauding response from a small percentage of a Bryanite crowd. But if that sentiment did not disgust Mr. Bryan's hearers. and if he is not now ashamed of it himself their moral sense is dead and his own has

A Sower of Discord.

Chicago Record (Ind.) One month from to-day the voters of the United States are to decide whether William McKinley or William Jennings Bryan shall be President of this Nation for term of four years from March 4, 1901. The issues on which the national canvass is be ing made are clearly outlined in the platforms of the parties and in the public speeches of leading representatives of those parties. The voters, an overwhelming majority of whom put justice and patriotism above partisanship, are seeking earnestly to know the truth in regard to the issues of the day in order that they may do the right thing when their votes go into the balance to decide those issues.

Shall these honest, sincere men be won to the support of one party or the other by appeals to their reason or appeals to their passion? Shall they be told the truth, or shall they be deceived if possible? they love their brother Filipino and vet hate their brother American? In short, shall they approve these words, spoken in Indianapolis last Thursday by Mr. Bryan: "What domestic reason is there for a arge army? To protect us from the Indians? No, the fewer Indians we have the more army the Republican party wants. That is not the cause. Why do they want it? So that they can build a fort near every large city and use the army to suppress by force the discontent that ought to cured by remedial legislation. laboring man asks for arbitration and gets a large army; he asks relief from government by injunction and gets a large army; he asks protection from the blacklist and his answer is a large army; he asks for shorter hours of labor in order that he may have more time with his family and for the development of his mind and his answer is a large army. He asks for representation in the President's Cabinet in order that labor may be protected and his answer is a large army. The man who sows discord among the

ple for his political profit, who arouses class hatred in a land where there should e no classes, in order that he may get an office, is unmistakably working his own undoing. Mr. Bryan's cause cannot prosper from the moment that he begins to cry out that Americans are seeking to infringe on the liberties of Americans. The free man who is enlightened as well as free knows where he can find arms. He wel- as well as their lofty and patriotic tone, comes the struggle with tyrants, if tyrants there be. He knows when his inalienable ights are infringed upon without having The volume carries as a frontispie to consult experts on the subject. When Mr. Bryan talks of the menace of an army of 100,000 men to a nation of 75,-

000,000 people, is he a statesman, a mischiefmaker or a fool? Mr. Bryan has a solid month of campaigning before him, leading up to election day. He should bear carefully in mind during that critical period that the people of the United States will not begin the new century by electing him President to save them from becoming helots. They are strong and free. They do not want Mr. Bryan's pity. They are not looking for a good Samaritan to heal their wounds, but as distinguished divines and the for a statesman to direct their large purpose and wield with courage, justice and wisdom their irresistible power.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Slavery and Four Years of War, Gen. Keifer's History.

In two large volumes General J. Warren

Keifer, of Ohio, who has held some prominent positions in civil and military life, traverses the familiar field of the history of slavery as the cause of the civil war and of the war itself. The opening chapter of Volume I, embracing upwards of 324 pages, is devoted to a sort of political history of slavery from the adoption of the Constitution to the beginning of the war. This is a well-worn topic, and it can hardly be said that the author contributes anything new to its discussion, although he treats it in a patriotic and instructive way. His history of the war, in which he was an active participant, is a straightforward narrative of events as he saw and participated in them personally or as he has gathered information from other sources. Every his tory of this kind contains much of interest in the way of personal reminiscence and experience and of an anecdotal character, even though it may not add much to his tory in a large way. Some of the author's personal narratives are of public interest, but that can hardly be said of the following: "On this day a colored boy, an escaped slave, whom we named Andrew Jackson, joined me. He became my servant to the end of the war. He was always faithful, honest, good-natured and brave. He was a full-blood African, and during a battle would voluntarily take a soldier's arms and fight with the advance line. He became widely known throughout the Army of the Potomac and other armies in which I served, and was kindly treated and welcomed wherever he went. He resided after the war in Springfield, O., and died there in 1895 of an injury resulting from the kick of a horse." Such matter as this is out of place in a history of the war. Many of the military movements and battles of the war are intelligently described and accompanied with maps. There are also many interesting character sketches of prominent persons in civil or military life with whom the author came in contact. An appendix to the second volume contains an autobiography of the author. The book is embellished with numerous portraits of prominent persons. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Lot of Juvenile Stories.

The publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, which for a number of years has made a special feature of juvenile stories, seems to be going into it this year more extensively than ever. A lot of books of topics treated in popular style for young readers, by some of the best juvenile-story writers of the day. They include "Rival Boy Sportsmen," the third and concluding volume of "Deer Lodge" series, by W. Gordon Parker, dealing with outdoor sports; "Between Boer and Briton, or Two Boys" Adventures in South Africa," a stirring story of the South Airlean war, by Edward Stratemeyer; "The Little Dreamer's Adventure," a story of droll times and droll doings for little children, by Frank S. Child; "True to Himseli," a wholesome story for boys, by Edward Stratemeyer. being the third volume in "Ship and Shore" series; "Randy's Summer," a story for girls, by Amy Brooks, illustrated by the author; "The Houseboat on the St Lawrence," a bright and sparkling story, and a sequel to "Camping on the St Lawrence." by the same author, Everett Tomlinson: "Two Little Street Singers," a pretty story for quite young readers, by Mrs. A. S. Roe; "In the Days of Alfred the Great," a story of that interesting period, on historical lines, by Eva M. Tappan; "Aguinaldo's Hostage, or Dick Carson's Captivity Among the Filipinos," by H. Irving Hancock, war correspondent in the Philippin islands; "Boy Donald," a story of southern California, for little girls, by the author of "Little Miss Weezy;" "Jimmy, Lucy and All," another story of southern Calfornia, and the fifth volume of "Little Prudy's Children" series, by Sophie May; 'Almost as Good as a Boy," a charming story for well-grown girls, by Amanda M: Douglas, one of the most popular of contemporary English story writers for the young. All of the foregoing stories are illustrated, and are printed and bound in a style suggestive of up-to-date juvenile literature.

Moral Cranks-and Others.

About three years ago Mr. W. H. Muldoon, of the Brooklyn Eagle, widely known as a political correspondent under his nom de plume of "Mul," journeyed through the West for that paper with the special object of investigating new social questions and conditions. The questions were those growing out of Christian socialism and municipal ownership of utilities, the increasing number and power of great corporations and their relation to the government and people. In pursuance of this plan the dent visited many cities of the middle West, recording his observations of men and matters and particularly noticing the growing interest in many communities in the development of Christian socialism and the municipal ownership of public utilities. He interviewed notable people like Senator-Hanna; Mayor Jones of Toledo; Rev. Washington Gladden Professor Herron, of Iowa; Rev. Dr. Hillis of Chicago, and others. The views of these and other representative men East and West were collated and expanded into a series of letters to the Eagle, covering almost every phase of political socialism, municipal ownership, trusts, promoters, The letters are now published in form by the George F. Spinbook Company, of New York, an interesting and instructive contribution to current discussion of live topics. The title of the volume, "Mark Hanna's Moral Cranks-and Others," is taken from an expression of Senator Han- | ized house of Harper & Brothers. He will "Golden Rule" Jones, he said: "He is a moral crank, and that is the worst kind of a crank, because he believes what he "Mul's" comments touching the tendency in some quarters to confound the Christian socialism of America with the anarchism of continental Europe possess significance, and throughout the book he deals with living questions in a direct, practical and common sense way, quite different from the ordinary theorist or doc-

Speeches and Addresses of McKinley. President McKinley stands in the front rank of American orators along with the most eloquent representatives of American patriotism and expounders of the principles which underlie our national greatness and prosperity. As an extemporaneous political speaker he is one of the happiest and most forceful in the country, or that it has ever had, and he is equally happy as a speaker on set occasions and special occasions. The Doubleday & McClure Company have done a bringing out in book form the speeches and addresses delivered Mckinley from 1897, to May 30, 1900. He made many good speeches prior to the date first named but those here presented make a large volume. They include the speeches delivered by him from the time he left his home in Canton to enter upon the duties of the presidency to his speech at Antietam battlefield, Maryland, May 30, 1900. The collection includes the President's inaugural address, and all the speeches delivered by im on his several visits to New York, to New England, to the Middle and Western States and to the Southern States. In them he discusses a wide range of subjects-a wider range than it has fallen to any other President to discuss since Lincoln. Some are memorial addresses, others treat of commercial and financial topics, while others deal with the war with Spain and the great questions that have grown out of it. There are speeches at dedication exercises, at banquets, at soldlers' reunions, at campfires, and a large number delivered from railroad trains. They are, of course, nonpartisan, but they glow with patriotism and Americanism. They are published as they were spoken, most of them from stenographic reports, and their literary quality. warrants their preservation in the permanent form the publishers have given them. steel engraving portrait of Mr. McKinley.

The Work of the Holy Spirit.

The name of the author of this work, Dr A. Kuyper, of Amsterdam, is well known in the religious world. He is professor of systematic theology in the University of Amsterdam, editor of the leading religious weekly paper in Holland and author of several learned works. The present one is likely to add to his already high reputation. scholars unite in pro nouncing it the clearest, strongest and best work extant upon the subject. In a sense it is a renaissance

of a fundamental and vital doctrine Christianity which in modern times has the series appears in the October issue. been permitted to fall into neglect. An em-inent theologian and educator says: "It is a distinct and large contribution to the higher instruction and inspiration of the Christian Church. John Owen's classic on this subject is the only one to be mentioned in comparison. That is fifty years old. Dr. Kuyper's book meets the question in the setting and light of to-day, and is invaluable. It is admirable. A book which I will study I know with great profit and inspira-I trust the book will take its place in the library in all theological seminaries and on the study table of all our ministers." The consensus of opinion among competent authorities is that the work is one of the weightiest contributions ever made to the discussion of the office of the Holy Spirit. It has been translated from the German under the direct authorization and supervision of the author, and the English is pure, clear and strong. There is an introduction of some length by Prof. Warfield, of Princeton Theological Semi-nary. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Com-

In South Africa with Buller. The ending of the British-Boer war may have caused some subsidence of interest in books concerning it, but it presents many features of interest. This book, by Captain George C. Musgrave, gives a full narrative of the causes leading to the war, the events mmediately preceding it and the war itself. The author writes from personal knowledge and investigation, and, as prominent Afrikanders were anxious that he should preent their side to the United States, he had no difficulty in obtaining their views and aspirations. He thinks that "a careful review of facts will lead true Americans, as lovers of universal liberty, to realize that the only hope for South Africa lies in its federation under the almost repubican constitution guaranteed by the Britsh flag." Captain Musgrave states with clearness the reasons for the war, and describes at length the tyrannical treatment of the natives and ultlanders by the Boers. The leading events of the war, including the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, etc., are graphically described, and the text is aided by numerous photogravure illustrations. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Myths and Fables of To-Day

In this original and interesting book one earns how our daily lives are filled with sayings and doings that have their origin in superstition, although we may not realize it. These origins the author traces in a scholarly and interesting manner, ing largely from history. In successive chapters he discusses "The Folk Lore of ood." "Weather Lore-signs of all Sorts," "Charms to Good Luck," "Charms against Disease," "Fate in Jewels," "Love and Marriage," "Evil Omens," "Haunted Houses," "Persons and Places," "Presentiments," "The Divining Rod," "Fortune Telling." "Astrology," "Palmistry," etc., until one is surprised to find how largely these things enter into common life. One of the best things in the book is the ntroductory chapter, discussing, in a pleasant, philosophical way, superstition in general. The author is Samuel A. Drake, author of "Our Colonial Homes," and the publishers are Lee & Shephard, Boston.

Heaven's Distant Lamps. The main title of this volume is open to the criticism of not indicating the character of its contents. A sub-title supplies the deficiency by adding "Poems of Comfort and Hope." It is a collection of poems of a serious, religious, semi-religious, devotional and consolatory character, from a large number of authors, American and foreign, living and dead. The collection ncludes a number of celebrated hymns and many poems by noted authors, which, though familiar to many persons, are not easily located. The contents are arranged in thirteen sections, each prefaced by a short quotation, the sentiment of which gives the key-note of the poems of that division. Thus the themes of different sections are bereavement, comfort, submission, prayer, resignation, etc. Almost every American poet of note is represented, besides many of other countries. Whitcomb Riley is represented by "Kissing the Rod," "Away," "Mabel," "Bereaved" and "Das Krist Kindel." The work of compiling and arranging has been done with admirable judgment and intelligence by Miss Anna E. Mack, and the volume is issued in attractive form by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Napoleon III. This work adds another to the list of contributions to French history by Imbert de Saint-Amand. The period covered by the book embraces only one year-1860-and it seems to be rightly characterized as the culmination of Louis Napoleon's power. With the hand of a master and in a manner that shows intimate knowledge of European politics, diplomacy and statecraft, the author reviews the situation and events of the year 1860 and pictures Naroleon III at the very zenith of his checkered career. The work deals almost as much with the history of other European countries and governments as with those of France, the prime object, however, being to show France as the central figure in all the combinations. It is written in the author's accustomed brilliant style, which seems to be well preserved in the translation. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Howells and the Harpers.

New York Times Saturday Review. Mr. William Dean Howells is to become one of the literary advisers of the reorganin an interview, when, referring to revive the department of 'The Easy Chair' in Harper's Magazine, which was made famous by George William Curtis, and abandoned after his death. He will also contribute regular critical articles on contemporary literary tendencies to the North American Review. By special arrangement Harper & Brothers have secured from Mr. Howells both periodical and book rights to all his future works. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) was the

> which was established as far back as 1851. Two years later Mr. Curtis occupied the position, which he constantly filled until a few months before his death. Mr. Howells has been associated with the Harpers in various ways for several years. As a supplement to "The Easy Chair" he conducted for some time a department in the magazine known as "The Editor's Study," in which he was finally succeeded by Charles Dudley Warner. Then, too, many of Mr. Howells's best known novels have appeared serially in the Harper periodicals before their publication in book form. Easy Chair" in the December Harper, "The Editor's Study" will be revived by Henry Mills Aden, the veteran editor of the magazine, whose thirty years of experience in

first incumbent of "The Easy Chair,"

Current Periodicals.

the task.

the editor's chair and as literary adviser

to the house makes him especially fitted for

"The Real Mark Hanna" is a very interesting article in the October Home Maga zine on the personality of the Ohio senator Will M. Clemens, who writes the article knew Mr. Hanna before he became a national factor, and enriches his description of the man with many untold anecdotes. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, who does not write many stories, but does write good ones, has the first installment of a serial in the Ladies' Home Journal for October. Another feature of the number is a story by Mr. Charles Major of bear-hunting on Blue river, Indiana, away back in the "twenties.

Not all the "absent-minded beggars" are Tommy Atkinses. In one day's mail received in the office of the Literary Digest recently, out of 4,544 letters containing subscriptions for that paper, with the requisite money, fifty-five, or about 11-5 per cent. contained no name or address, nor any clew to the writer's identity. Pretty soon fiftyfive angry American citizens may be denouncing those publishers as pirates and threatening them with the terrors of the

Mr. Henry Norman, who is known by his books on international politics and travel. has been engaged by the publishers of Scribner's Magazine to write a series of seven papers on "Russia of To-day," the articles being founded on a recent trip taken for this especial purpose. His tour included a journey over the Transsiberian Railroad, with ample opportunity to ob-Railroad, with ample opportunity to observe the life of the people. The papers are expected to be illuminative of the present

crisis in the world's politics. The first of "The Story of Our New Island Possessions, as Told by Pen and Camera," is given first place in the Illustrated Methodist Magazine, and recites some of the adventures of Jose de Olivares, author, and Walter B. Townsend, artist, in gathering material and views for their recently pu ished book, "Our Island Possessions." story is illustrated from photographs of characteristic scenes in Cuba, Porto Rico, sle of Pines, the Hawaiian islands an the Philippines. The twentieth chapter of The Illustrated History of Methodism 'Asbury's Helpers and Successors," deals with an interesting and important period in the history of the Methodist Church in the United States.

In Mrs. Ward's story of "Eleanor," in Harper's Magazine, the agonizing of the elderly heroine over her love disappointment is becoming altogether too long drawn out for the reader's patience. Whatever may be the history of such cases in real life, in fiction literary art calls for a judicious restraint. The public grows unsympathetic. Fiction occupies considerable space in this issue of Harper. Besides the installments of Mrs. Ward's, Stockton's and Zangwill's serials, Gilbert Parker has the first chapter of a story-"Michel and Angele," a tale of the Huguenot exiles. There are also short stories by Mary Wilkins, Virginia Frazer Boyle, W. W. Jacobs and Seumas McManus. Among other features are a paper by W. O. Atwater on "The Nutritive Value of Alcohol" and an article by Alexander H. Ford on "The Waterways of America.

Of practical or special economic importance the following articles are to be noticed in Cram's Magazine for October: "Our Foreign Trade and Its Possibilities," "Hygiene and Proprietary Medicine" and "West Indian Hurricanes." In the department of travel and descriptions of people are: "Wave Beats from the Atlantic," "Ha-waiian Historical Tales," "In South Africa with Buller," "China: its Capital, Empress and Reformer" and "Koko-Nor Tibetans." In addition to these the very full table of contents contains the continuation of "Milnette: a Tale of the Crusades," by George F. Cram; "King Henry VII of England," "Stories of the Marvelous" (from the Chinese), "What I Saw of the Great Chicago Fire" and the usual departments of "Young People," "Woman and Her World," "Books of the Hour," "The World's Doings" and "In Washington Corridors." Certainly a very attractive literary menu.

Harper's Magazine for October opens with an interesting account by Poultney Bigelow of the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wai, giving many illustrations of the power China, by the British in 1898, and the adone lady through Canton, but I would across South Africa. The individual Chinaman may be a most amiable and scholarly gentleman, but the collective Celestia when rounded up in the filth of a city, and under the influence of his officials, makes a composite of mob malice. Wei-Hai-Wai, by the terms of its cession, gives the British policeman a range of ten miles from the center, and consequently we shall have here the only summering place in the far East where a white lady and her children can ramble into the country on foot, on horseback or on her bicycle, enjoying practically the same security that would be hers in Devonshire or the White mountains. In all other European settlements that I know of the whites are suffocated by the heaviness of the yellow man's

Among the Publishers.

Dodd. Mead & Co. announce for early publication Count Tolstoy's new book, "Slavery in Our Times," an inquiry into the results of modern industrialism, in which Count Tolstoy has been engaged for some months. The fundamental idea of the book is the negation of coercion.

Rand, McNally & Co. now have ready 'With Malice Toward None," a novel by Olive Beatrice Muir, said to be highly entertaining. It is a story of the stage and its people. "An American Girl's Trip to the Orient and Around the World," by Christine Collbran, is also said to be of much

The Bowen-Merrill Company, (Indianapolis), has just issued a new volume of poems by James Whitcomb Riley. It is en-"Home Folks," and contains some old favorites which have never been included in earlier collections, together with the productions of the last two years up to and including the poem called "The Bed," in the October issue of the Century

H. M. Caldwell Company, (Boston), have published the green room editions of "Little Minister," "Romeo and Juliet," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Vanity Fair," and "The Three Musketeers," in handsome gift book style. Each volume contains illustrations om the play as taken from the work, together with an etched portrait of the principal character. The same house also an-nounces the fifth edition of Carl Sextus's notism: Its Facts, Theories and Re-

ated Phenomena, with Explanatory Anecdotes, Description, and Reminiscences." The G. W. Dillingham Company announce the early publication of a volume of the reminiscences of Major J. B. Pond, the famous lecture agent, whose close association with many celebrities of the last half of the century gave him a knowledge of their personal qualities and characteristics well worth recording. The book is to be entitled "The Eccentricities Genius, Memories of Famous Men Women of the Platform and Stage." volume will be full of anecdotes and quaint

and amusing bits of history, and cannot fall to be entertaining. "Twelve Great Artists," by William Howe Downes, art critic of the Boston Transcript, is announced for early publication by Little, Brown & Co. It will contain the following essays, all of th descriptive and critical rather than blographical: "A Day with Hals," "Rembrandt at Home," "Rubens," "Fortuny," bigny," "Felicien Rops," "Boutet De Mon-"Winslow Homer." "St. Gaude Shaw Monument," "George Inness's Landscapes," "John La Farge," "John Sargent's

Portraits. The Frederick A. Stokes Company will bring out shortly a volume of law stories by Frederick Trevor Hill, entitled, "The Case and Exceptions." This title has a special significance for the legal fraternity, as it is the phrase meaning the printed record on appeals. All Mr. Hill's sub-titles are chosen with the like purpose of including a double meaning-one for the layman and one for the lawyer. Some of these subtitles are "Outside the Record." Finding of Fact," "The Conclusion of Law." "The Burden of Proof." "An Abstract Story," "By Way of Counterclaim," "In the Name of the People," "In His Own

In his biography of "William Shakspeare: Poet, Dramatist and Man," which Simultaneously with the revival of "The | the Macmillan Company will publish immediately, Mr. Hamilton W. Mable has endeavored to tell the story of Shakspeare's life in the same spirit in which the blographles of contemporaries are written. This work does not attempt to do over again what has been so admirably done by Shakspearean scholars in shifting evidence and ascertaining facts. Using all the material which has accumulated as the result of these labors, Mr. Mable has endeavored to portray Shakspeare as a man living in an intensely interesting age and among an active and growing race; a man first and foremost, as his contemporaries knew him, and a man who, by reason of his genius personified and interpreted in a spli vay, the spirit and temper of his age and

The fall announcements of D. Appleton & Co. make a promising list, and include many varieties of literature. Among the novels are "The Eagle's Heart, a Story of the West," by Hamlin Garland; "The Footsteps of a Throne," a romance by Max Pemberton; "The Brass Bottle," a romance by F. Anstey, author of "Vice etc.; "Some Women I Have Versa," Known," by Maarten Maartens, author of "God's Fool," and "Cupid's Garden;" a volume of fiction by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of "The Farringdons," etc. Among a number of school text books are two which seem likely to be of general interest, namely, "Animal Life," a first book of zoology, by Prof. David Starr Jordan, and "An Analytical Key to some of the Common Wild and Cultivated Species of Flowering Plants," by Prof. John M. Coulter. So much mystery envelops the transactions of a clearing house, in the common estimation, that Mr. James S. Cannon's forthcoming work, "Clearing Their History, Method and Add soon to be issued by this ho timely and likely to be in demand. Prof. N. Shaler's book. "The Individual; A Study ion of the subject of death from a fresh